CLARK H. GREEN, ? EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, ?

VOL. 17.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1856.

NO. 21.

THAT well known Farm on the State Roads leading from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Hannibal to the latter place, about four miles East of Keyteville, Chariton County, Mo., formerly owned and occupied by the late James Herryford.

The subscriber being desirous of leaving Missouri for a milder clumate, will sell low for cash, or will give time on one half of the purchase money. This Farm is so well known that it is only necessary to say to strangers coming to the counhealth.

necessary to say to strangers coming to the country that it is one of the best Stock Farms, and for richness of soil, is unsurpassed by any in the country; no better can probably be found in the country, and as to its locality for doing any public business, no better can probably be found in the State.

State.

The farm consists of 258 Acres; 130 under cultivation, newly fenced. There are three good Wells, benides plenty of stock water Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, call on the undersigned, on the premises, or address him by letter, at Keytesvelle, Mo.

March 6, 1856-tf.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

THE farm of Nathan Holloway decased, situate near, Mianmi, Satine County, Mo., is offered for sale.

Said farm consists of 400 acres, 225 of which is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements consists of a spacious dwelling House, with good outhouses, barns &c., a good orchard, a mill in good running order, and everything about it complete for immediate occupancy. The land is well watered and timbered. For further particulars apply to

N. M. HOLLOWAY,

August 30-tf.

Minmi, Mo.

TWO FINE FARMS

TWO FINE FARMS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale two fine Farms. One situated in Howard county, about two miles south-east of Glasgow, known as the John Rooker Farm, containing about 290 acres, well improved, with over 100 acres in cultivation, well watered, good orchard and timber convenient.

The other situated in Chariton caunty, 18 miles north of Brunswick, 8 miles south of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, contains 380 acres, well improved, well watered, about 200 acres in cultivation, timber convenient and abundant, young orchard, fine prairie adjoining, well situated for a STOCK FARM.

For terms, apply to the andersigned, on Yellow Creek, Chariton county, or to Thomas Shackelford, Glasgow, Mo.
Oct 11, 1855-1f WM. G. ROOKER.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will keep constantly on hand, Negro men, women, boys and girls, in Huntsville. All persons who wish to buy negroes can make it to their interest to call on the subscribers, or address them by let ter, giving a description of the kind of slave degreed.

H. L. RUTHERFORD.

W. D. MALONE.

Huntsville December 23, 1856

CASH FOR PRODUCE. WE are in the market, paying Cash for Dry Hides, Dry Apples, Flaxseed, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn and produce generally. Per-sons having any of the above for sale, will please call on us before selling.

all on us before selling.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS.

Feb. 21. 1856.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS,

(Successors to Nanson & Bartholow,)
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in all kinds of Produce and Boat Stores,

ATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO. WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
THANKFUL for the very liberal paironage
hepstofore extended to the late firm of Nanson & Bartholow, we beg to announce that our
facilities for the present year are greatly increased, and we hope by strict and personal attention
to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.
We have safe and ample room for every description of storage—our new Warehouse being lmmediately on the Plank Road, with an excellent landing from the lower story, and for safety and convenience cannot be excelled by any Warehouse
on the river.

We are also in the market, paying cash, for every description of Produce, or will ship for account of Farmers, rendering an early account of sales.

BARTHOLOW & WILLIAMS. Glasgow, January 3, 1856.

Randolph House, Main Street, west side of the Public Square,

HUNTSVILLE, Mo.

THE public are respectfully informed that I have taken possession of the above House, with increased facilities for their accommodation. Several very desirable additions have been made to the Hotel, and I am now fully prepared to entertain in the most comfortable and satisfactory manner, all who may give me their patronage. JAMES FLORE. patronage. murch 20, 1856.

Insurar se.

Thest Par ...

I AM prepared to effect insurance in responsible forms, upon Buildings, Merchandise, &c., on favorable terms. Open policies given to Shippers, and 25 per cent. of the premiums returned monthly to regular customers.

T. SHACKELFORD, Agent, Glasgow.

THE attention of the Ladies is most respectfully invited to my large stock of Dress Goods, Mantillas, Crape and Silk Shawls, Bonnets, Trimmings, Gloves, Mitts, Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes, &c., &c.
Glasgow, May 1, 1856. mechanics' Tools,

LUMBER, SHINGLES. LATH.

THE undersigned is again in the market with a fine stock of Pine and Poplar Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Sash, Blinds and Doors, consisting in part of the following articles:

50,000 feet rough clear Pin lumber all thickness;
10,000 " "Poplar" "
30,000 " "White Pine flooring;
25,000 " "Yellow Pine "
40,000 " "Poplar siding;
200,000 " Best Pine Shingles;
100,000 " Together with a good lot of all sizes Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., all of which he will sell at St. Louis rates, freight added, having bought in the same market with St. Louis men, and can afford to live at their profits.

Terms Cash, positively "A. W. ROPER.

S ILK, Straw, Leghorn and Lace Bonnets, with autable strimmings for sale by A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO.

COMMISSON & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

PARTICULAR attention paid to consignment March 1, 1856.

The undersigned has opened a large and commodious Hotel between Second and Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this city. His house is new, and fitted up in the very best style, and has ample facilities for a first class hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify the utmost reasonable wishes of his guests. The situation of his house is one of the most pleasant and healthy in this city.

healthy in this city.

There is a good livery stable close at hand, where stock will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. app WM. N. SMITH.

THE andersigned has epened a public house in Fayette, Mo.

The andersigned has epened a public house in Fayette, Mo., on the south-east corner of the Public Square, where boarders and travellers shall receive every necessary attention.

In connection with this house entire new stabling and a carraige house has been built, which will be attended by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished to any of the neighboring places.

the neighboring places.
Jan. 19.
JAS. A. SHIRLEY.

Harry House, BRUNSWICK, MO.

BRUNSWICK, MO.

THE subscriber has removed to his new and commodious Hotel, near Broadway, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and travelling public generally. No pains will be spared to render his guests comfortable, and their sojourn at his house a pleasant one. The Hotel has been furnished with every convenience, and he flatters himself, that no house west of St. Louis can excel his. The table will at all times be furnished with the market affords—the Bar will be furnished with the most choice liquors. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extentended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same.

N. HARRY.

Brunswick, June 21, 1855.

GLASGOW HOUSE, water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has leased the above house, and is prepared to accommodate all who will favor him with a call. He has renovated his rooms, and rented those adjoining, which gives him ample space to accommodate a greater number of persons than the establishment would heretofore render comfortable. Stage office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow, and good stabling convenient.

WM. H. THOMSON.

January 3, 1856.

P. BAIER & BROTHER, MARBLE, TOMB & GRAVE STONES.

January 3, 1856.

Glasgow, Mo. RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for Tomb and Grave Stones with dispatch, in any style desired, either as to shape, lettering, or design. They will use none but the best material, and warrants at is faction both as to work and prices.

oth as to work and prices.
GRIND STONES, of superior grit, of all GRIND STOKES, of superior grit, of all izzes, on hand for sale cheap.

Printers' Imposing Stones, Door and Window Sills and Cape done to order; and in short, anything in the stone-cutting line.

Ordersrespectfully solicited, and promptly filled.

NOTICE.—We have no Travelling Agent make no contrasts but with us and reasons.

JEWELRY! JFWELRY!

HENRY W. KRING,
FAYETTE, MO.,
Would respectfully announce to the citirience of 15 years in this community, he has again
opened a large and splendid assortment of

Fine Gold and Silver Watches. Clocks, Castors, Breastpins, Rings, Accordeons Flutes, fine gold neck and Fob Chaius, Spectacles

Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Watches and Clocks repaired; -allarticles

warranted.
Grateful for the patronage of former friends be confidently expects, by strict attention to his busi sess, to receive that of the entire public.
Shop at Smith & Maughs? Drug Store.
Frette May 4, 1855.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. WILL PAY for one thousand acres, one dol-lar per acre for 160 and 80 acre warrants, and Fayette, December 27, 1855.

W. F. DUNNICA & CO. Having bought out the entire stock of Furnture of Messrs. Nanson & Bartholow, will continue the business at their old stand on Water street, where they will supply all who may favor them with their patronage, with

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE on the usual terms. They respectfully invite all o give them a call. Their stock is now complete. We also have a desirable stock of Locks, screws, Hinges, and all articles necessary for

and Agricultural Implements, to which he aften tion of purchasers is respectfully invited. W. F. DUNNICA & CO. Glasgow, January 10, 1856.

Fresh Groceries.

WE are now receiving our Spring supply of Groceries, and shall be getting fresh supplies by every Boat. Persons desiring to purchase their supply, will find our stock always large, and cheaper for cash than any credit house can possibly sell, We want produce of all kinds, viz: Flaxseed, Dry Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Butter, Erges, & & &. Eggs, &c &c.
THOMSON, LEWIS & CO,
March 13, 1856.

NOTICE.

N EW Goods opening every day, consisting of Elegant Robes, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Ba-rege, Grenadines, Printed Lawns and Jaconet, Swiss, &c., Silks of all description, Laces and Embroideries; also a fine lot of Manties and Scarfs, cheap. A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO.

C LOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Umbrellas, Parasols, and Hats and Caps. A. STROUSE, FRIEDSAM & CO. April 24, 1856.

Gents Furnishing Goods. CLOTHS, Black and Pancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linen drillings, shirts collars, drawers, gloves, handkerchiefs and cravats. A handsome stock of the above goods, for sale low. SPOTSWOOD & KIRKBRIDE. April'21 1856.

The Glasgow Times.

Single copies of THE TIMES, put up in wrappers, can always be had at the office at five cents a copy.

cents a copy.

Yearly advertisers are restricted to their legitimate business. Other advertisements will be charged at regular rates. charged at regular rates.

No charge for inserting deaths, but fifty
cris per square will be charged for obituary notices—to be paid in advance.

The charge for marriage notices is left to
the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the

aper.

Where editorial notice of advertisemes requested, it will be given and charged for. SPEECH OF MR. LINDLEY.

OF MISSOURI. House of Representatives, June 19, 1856.

Mn. SPRAKER, I ask the indulgence of

"Senators may be carried out, the electoral "vote of the State thrown away on Fillmore, and the choice for the Presidency devolwed on the House, and a majority of Bentonians sent to Congress."

and Black Republicans are speken of as as Black Republicans. identical; and as it is charged that they and

Since 1849, I have observed with some hopes of the Anti-Benton faction in Missoulegree of interest, the unrelenting warfare ri. With this view it is evident they prehis friends. If there was any pretence of principle on the part of the Anties, they place in his favor. have long since abandoned it. There is administration; who had met his enemies in his seat in the Senate-he had been too long in the way, and too much eclipsed the younger and more ambitious members of towards Col. Benton, has changed with evetray every thing with which it has been to the American party. After the defeat had been deluded and seduced into its councils, though every principle and pledge had

been fully explained to them in advance. And now, in conjunction with the Washpast praying for. Why this abuse of Col. because they belonged to the Benton Demo- from which I quote as follows:

an, till forced by the action of the conven- easily repay." "In the northeast the Know Nothings and tion to give him a reluctant vote on the fi-"the present session. There is an evident the present session. There is an evident the nominee, and the aid of the Benton party coalition throughout that State between the Benton or Black Republican forces and Benton Democracy in St. Louis was spo-

> "From St. Louis, the very hot-bed of "Know Nothingism, we have tidings of "full and brilliant Democratic victory." But now that Mr. Buchanan is the nomi

nee, and the Benton Democracy warm for regarded as endorsing President Pierce .-In the whole article, Benton Bemocrats him, they are denounced by this same press I proclaimed that in this Hall without hesi-

the Americans are about to combine in my they see the hand writing on the wall .- I had observed his action. He came into favor, I owe it not only to them as my con- They thing there is a probability that Col. power under the most favorable auspices, and my own vindication. And, sir, I shall old veteran shall die at his post, with his to pursue a plain and simple line of duty do this without a thought as to what may be armour on, and his face to his foes-that he with no end in view but his country's good, their course in the future, and in total dis- will close his distinguished career on the he choose to exert all his energy and paregard of the effect it may have upon me same great theatre where he has heretofore tronage to harmonize the many adverse eleservative, as true and loyal to the institutions of Missouri, as any citizens we have. Administration, as to crush forever the

that has been waged by the Anti-Benton fer the defeat rather than the success of faction of Missouri against Col. Benton and Mr. Buchanan, if Col. Benton is to hold a

Mr. Speaker, I am done with this subnothing in the contest more than a personal ject. I am not of the Democratic party, but warfare. Col. Benton, the venerable chief am laboring for another party, more conserof the Democratic party, and leader of it for vative of the interests and welfare of the years in Missouri-he who had been the country. What I have said of the Missoufriend of Jackson, who had been the vindi- ri Democracy is simply my understanding of cator of his character and defender of his the facts, given to vindicate a part of my constituents from misrepresentation. They when they came like the waves of the sea, have heretofore supported me, and I engage and turned them back - he was getting old in this defence as a duty to them for the past, and in utter disregard of my fate in

Sir, I am opposed to this Anti-Benton parthe party in Missouri. Many of them ty, because I do not believe its leaders are wanted his place, and they combined togeth- sincere or honest in any of their professions. er for his destruction under the name of Not only do I judge this from their treat-Anti-Bentons, as expressive of their perso- ment of Col. Benton, their reiterating chargnal hostility to him. From that time this es against him from which in years past Anti-Benton faction, except in its malignity they had themselves defended him, but because they are presumptious and proscripry changing scene, and has not failed to be- tive to the last degree. They assume to have taken into their special custody the connected. As Democrats they betrayed slave interest of Missouri, and freely de-Benton in 1850, and sold his seat in the nounce as Republicans and Abelitionists Senate to a Whig. As Democrats in 1854 men of Southern education, slave holders they betrayed him again, and gave his seat and all others who do not conform to and in this House to an American. And yet maintain every arbitrary tenet which they they turn up their eyes in hely horror if set up, and yet every principle they prothey even suspect that he might get some fess, when their interest requires, they abanoutside aid to crush the treason of his own don without regret or hesitation. Making party in Missouri. The Anties next be- it a party test to disbelieve in the power of trayed even Anti-Bentonism itself, and Congress to legislate on the subject of slaoined the American party by hundreds, be- very in the territories, they come into cause of its mysterious power as displayed this hall and vote and speak in favor of the in the defeat of Benton, but with their ac- exercise of that power, and for men who customed facility, they soon turned recreant freely admit it, and against those who deny it-shandoning thus without compunction in Virginia they abandoned and denounced that tenet which is the fundamental docit on the plea, poor innocent souls, that they trine of their faction. They have disparaged the people of the free States indiscriminately with no good end in view, but to excite against them the feelings of our slaveholding population that it may redound to Buchanan, by attempting to drive the Ben-ton Democracy from him, and ensure his ton Democracy from him, and ensure his foreign population of our State as free-soil

Benton and his friends, when he is working crats, but now since the rise of the Amerifor Mr. Buchanan, and to my personal can party they proclaim these same foreignknowledge has been hostile, from the begin- ers to be better citizens than those who are ning, to the movement in favor of Mr. Fre- "native and to the manor born." But the most unblushing of all their tergiversations Mr. Speaker. We all remember, what is the new born love which they in common was the tone of the Union newspaper be- with the Democratic leaders generally profore the Democratic nomination. Its bitter fess for the Old Line Whigs and the memoopposition to the nomination of Mr. Buchan- ry of Henry Clay. Yes, they who during an is well known, and as the administration his whole life followed him with most bitof Gen. Pierce recognized and fostered the ter and relentless persecution-who tra-Anti-Benton faction of Missouri, as it did duced his private character-who charged the Free Soil faction of New York, thereby him with bargain and corruption, who degiving them their vitality and strength, we may well imagine that it would be no unwilling task on the part of the Union to join
willing task on the part of the Union to join

in the proscriptions of the Administration to join

willing task on the part of the Union to join

in taken a solemn and serious appeal from tide of anti-slavery sentiment in his own the proscriptions of the Administration that the proscriptions of the Administration that the proscription of unwashed Abolition—

in the proscription of unwashed Abolition—

is the proscri the Anties in their recreancy to Mr. Buc- him in debate; they who were eclipsed by hanan, if by his success there should be any the brilliancy of his genius, who were borne "eccurred in 1853, after the preliminary might challenge the admiration, if it did not probability that Col. Benton will rise in down by the power of his eloquence, who "session of the Syracuse Convention had vie with the chivalry of the South. But. the House to make a personal explanation.
It has not been my habit to trespass on the time and attention of the House. I have gone quietly on in the discharge of my State? The Benton convention met gone quietly on in the discharge of my public favor.

And now, sir, which is the regular partime and attention of the House. I have gone quietly on in the discharge of my public favor.

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And now, sir, which is the regular partime and attention of the House. I have gone quietly on in the discharge of my State? The Benton convention met in public favor.

And now, sir, which is the regular partime and trembled before the frown of his eagle eye and trembled by the Soft leaders from New York city, the Administration at the poisoned arrows of their calumny into the Nationals to be the convention had the sir, letters have been written from here to different parts of the country, in which quotients and other with the chivalry of the South. But, the sir, letters have been written from here to will make the six problems of the soft leaders from New York city, the Administration at the poisoned arrows of their calumny into with the chivalry of the South. But, the chivalry of the South and the converted by the Soft leaders from New York city, the Administration at the chivalry of the South and the converted by the Soft leaders from New York city, the Administration at the chivalry of the South and the converted by the Soft leaders from New York city lic duties, attending to subjects and mat- Executive Committee, as such. The pro- his great and noble heart—they can now ters of interest to my constituents; nor would ceedings were regular, and their delegates assemble around the places sacred to his I now consent to say any thing of the politics of the country, but that an article in favor the nomination of James Buchanan.— crocodile tears in tribute to his many virthe Union-the Administration organ of Col. Benton himself had declared for Mr. tues, and all this with the sinister purpose, this city- of the 17th inst., stigmatizes a Buchanau before the nomination. The An- and that alone, of seducing the Old Line portion of my constituents, and implicates ties went there bitterly opposed to him, and Whigs from the support of that staunch conme in such a manner as to demand impera- by the influence of the Douglas-Pierce De- servative putriot, Millard Fillmore, of tively at my hand a vindication of them and mocracy, obtained seats in the convention, whom Henry Clay himself said "The counmyself. I quote from that article as fol- and voted constantly against Mr. Buchan- try owes him a debt of gratitude it cannot

But, Mr. Speaker, I am charged by the Bentonians will probably combine on Mr. nal ballot. In the Spring, when it was orators and presses of the Anti-Benton fac-Lindley, the present representative, who thought Mr. Douglas or Pierce would be tion of Missouri as a Free Soiler. I who have been raised and educated to believe in the propriety of Southern institutions, and who have never uttered one word against with Know Nothings, by which a coalition ken of by this same Union in its issue of legislature is to be elected, if possible; so April 9th, as follows:

April 9th, as follows: pect to my action during the present session of Congress. Let me review it briefly: When I came to this Congress I was un-

willing to give a single vote that might be tation, and did it because I regarded his Ad-The reason is plain. The Anties think ministration as insincere and unpatriotic. stituents and former supporters, but I owe it to myself to stand forth in their defence the Senate, and continued there until the or party obligation, rather than the desire with others; for, I believe the Benton Democracy of my district, who are thus, by this article, falsely identified with the Republican party, are as Union-loving, as conservative as true and lovel to the institute of the public of the provided and provided associate in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan, be elected, Col. Bender to the institute of the provided and provided associate in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan, be elected, Col. Bender to the institute of the provided and provide whose political tenets and conduct had been most signally rebuked by the Union loving spirit which pervaded the popular mind in 1850. This pandering to every faction for the sake of popularity, and especially the concessions made and offices given to the Free Soilers of the North, at the sacrifice of the true conservative men of the country, was fully exposed and bitterly denounced during the last Congress by distinguished men of all parties. With none of whom did more fully concur than with my colleague, Mr. Caruthers,) who then said: "General Pierce came in power almost by acclamation -the fires of party were well nigh extinguished; even opponents were disposed to approve. Did he not, in the outset of his Administration, in the selection of his constitutional advisers, instead of calling a- "his movements? There is, according to "framers intended that it should extend this round him the sound national men of his "the convictions of my mind, from all the party, to conciliate factions, and sections, and prejudices, call around him a heterogeneous association of extremes, which have given us a series of blunders and inconsist- "Kansas, accepted it with the understandencies which have weakened the nation's "ing, at least in his own mind, that he faith, the nation's confidence, and the na-

tion's love?" That was spoken in this House on the th day of April, 1854, at which time the Administration was as fully committed to the Kansas measure as at any subsequent day. What has it since done to restore what its "blunders and and inconsistencies" had been forfeited "the nation's faith, the nation's confidence, the nation's love."

The Soft Party of New Yourk is notoriously the Free Soil Party of that State, being the men who nominated Van Buren and the Administration party in that State, I show by the National Democrat, published in chanan. In its issue of April 12, 1856, speaking of the Softs, it says:

"Fortified by the patronage of the got ernment, and stimulated by the outside feeling in high quarters, which classes them 'as Democrats, they are organized for new crusades against the Democratic party .-That organization is the Softs -the suppor-"ters in this State of the Administration; en-

"The National Democrats of New York "refrained from opposing the administration of Mr. Pierce, until longer support of it "ed upon pursuing a line of policy, which, "it was fereseen, would result in building "up anew the Free Soil party of 1848."

gage in no defence of that gentleman; he needs none. There are none here from the South to dissent from a word he said in would have degraded them; until it insistpril 19, 1856, I quote as follows:

chanan, speaking of Mr. Pierce, says:

"You are asked if his course in the New York controversy-his prostration of the true sound Constitutional men in the North, and his vitalization of the Van his position is identical with the 4th resolu-Your answer is again in the negative; and the Missouri legislature of 1849, and which

Hon. Jere. Clemens, that in his opinion the support the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Kansas bill was a measure of freedom, and Richardson,) when he was nominated .if its principles should obtain and be estab- Now, sir, I wish to show what was the polished, no more Slave States would come sition of the gentleman from Illinois. I into the Union. He seems to have deter- wish to show that he was the "Willmot promined that his prediction should be realized viso man up to the hub," and not Mr. Fulat least in the case of Kansas. When we ler, and this I shall prove from his record. divided Nebraska into two territories, the In a speech delivered in this House, in South expected the members of the territo- 1850, he used this language: rial administration of Kansas to be from the South. But it suited General Pierce to "ed slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. That send the Southern man to Nebraska, and
Free Soil Gov. Reeder to Kansas. Hear

"Compromise was passed, not to keep the
"Territory free north of that latitude but
"because the Laws of Lousiana, when we what he himself says of the conduct of that "acquired it, recognized slavery, and car-

Governor. I quote from his message: "The Governor of the Territory of Kan-"sas, commissioned, as before stated, on the "slavery is the creature of municipal law, "29th of June, 1854, did not reach the de-"and does not and cannot exist one moment signated seat of his government until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal "organization-that of ordering the census or "The people of the non-slaveholding "enumeration of its inhabitants-until so "States believe that the territory we acquirof the Legielative Assembly did not take place until the 30th of March, 1855, nor its meeting until the 2d of July, 1855 .-"So that for a year after the Territory was "constituted by the act of Congress and the "officers to be appointed by the Federal Ex-"ecutive had been commissioned, it was "without a complete government, without "any legislative authority, without local law, "and of course, without the ordinary guar-"antees of peace and public order."

Why did he suffer this delay-why did he permit these growling evils, and not remove Mr. Reeder when so loudly called for by the people of Kansas?

My colleague, (Mr. Oliver,) speaking of this matter, holds this language:

"Now, the question naturally arises, what occasioned this marked delay on his part? What was the cause of this tardiness of "light before me, but one answer to be giv-"en to these questions, and that answer is "that Governor Reeder, when he accepted "the office of Governor of the Territory of "would administer it in such a way as to slavery from and make the territories free. "make the Territory free soil, if possible." When we reflect that to have made Kan-

sas free soil by action of the Federal Executive, he would have allayed the excitement against him in the North for his favor to the Kansas bill, may we not justly infer that President Pierce was privy to this understanding of Gov. Reeder, that he would make it free territory it possible? If not, why was it, that after, all this delinquency with which the President charges him, and after his return to Easton, and his speech there denouncing the Missourians, he was Adams at Buffalo, in 1848. That this 1s fully endorsed by the Union, Mr. Pierce's organ, and still retained in his office?-and was finally removed for alleged speculations New York, add now supporting Mr. Bu- in the public lands; and the President expresses himself "embarrassed to know how to retain him in office, and will hear any It is not simply his admitting the power satisfactory explanation of that matter;" but of Congress to exclude slavery that made asks for none respecting his free soil efs his position so objectionable, but his deforts, and other misdeeds, in Kansas.

ments, in which the people of my district country to remain unrepealed; or, if that are so much interested, are not enough, will should not be allowed, he would vote to exnot his recent decapitation and dismission clude it, in express terms, by the passage of The same paper has an article headed "A by his own party, justify me in having re- the Wilmot proviso. But slavery must be defeat in Missouri, if that is not already and dangerous to the slave interest, simply word in season to Southern Democrats," fused a vote that would endorse his admin- excluded; if not in one way, then by another

But I am charged to be a Free-soiler, because, in the election for Speaker, I cast my vote for Mr. Fuller. Sir. I shall en-From that same paper, of its issue of A- defining his opinions. He assumed a broad national position, conservative of what he "On the one hand the friends of Van Bu- regarded as Southern rights. He denied "ren and Marcy present themselves, urging that their recognition by this present Administration should be taken in bar of all "investigation of antecedents; on the other "hand the Hard or National Democrats have sons in their property; and then, smid the "When the separation of Hards and Softs views with a manliness and boldness that "not the Nationals to be the regular Democ- a "Wilmot proviso man up to the hub."-"The real offence for which Judge Bron- But in his vindication on this floor, several "port the Soft ticket, ornamented by Kelly, geries. Yet those gentlemen have neither Grover, Dryer, & Co., all unchanged Free- had the ability to refute what Mr. Fuller has said with reference to the fraudulent The Washington Sentinel, also a Demo- letters thus quoted against him, nor the magcratic paper, now in the support of Mr. Bu- namity to take back publicly what they had published and sent to the country.

But, sir, how can the Anti-Benton De-Buren Free-soilers, met your approbation? tion, on the subject of slavery, passed by yet here is the frightful record before you." is yet the basis of their creed. But I am a General Pierce declared in presence of Free Soiler, they say, because I did not

"ried it, consequently, unless repealed, to "all the territory. But I maintain, sir, that

"without it. If territory is free, there is no

"necessity to pass any law -- it will remain

"The people of the non-slaveholding "ed from Mexico by the tre "brought with it the laws not inconsistent "with our constitution, and that those laws "excluded slavery. If there is any repre-"sentative from the non-staveholding States "that denies either of these propositions, I "ask him to rise in his place and say so .-There are none who can or dare deny it.' "This is a universal sentiment at the North, and I might refer to all the speeches that have been made at this session of "Congress and the last to show that every "one from the non-slaveholding States, Free "Soilers and all, hold that the territories

of nations, they are free by the laws of "nature, they will remain free from causes "to which I have already referred, forever." "I do not, and cannot believe, that our "Constitution carries and protects slavery "institutution. I believe it was formed for

"are now free. If this is true, what more

"can you do? They are free now and will

"ever remain so; they are free by the law

"far higher and nobler purposes," The gentleman from Illinois assumed the position that the laws of Mexico being Anti-Slavery and not inconsistent with the Constitution, would, if not repealed, exclude He then used this remarkable language:

"There is one thing that I wish, in this connection, Mr. Chairman, to say to the "gentlemen from the South, and the Northern Whigs: If the bill for territorial gov-"ernments, silent upon the subject of slave-"ry, shall be defeated, then I am for bills "with the Wilmot Proviso, in order to give "governments to the people in the territe-"ries; and I speak for four of my colleagues, "assured that they will feel constrained to pursue a like course. And if General Taylor shall approve the proviso, then it "will have passed; and it is for them to de-"termine what shall or shall not be done, "and let the responsibility rest with them. "I believe Congrese has full power to pass "such laws as they may think proper for "the government of the territories. "is, conrequently, no constitutional difficul-

manding that slavery should be excluded If these facts, together with the President's from the territories acquired from Mexico, hostility to River and Harbor improveistration? Mr. RICHARDSON. The gentleman